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New Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue

OF

Fruits and Ornamental

Vines, Shrubs, Roses
and Plants

Trees

PUYALLUP NURSERY

A. LINGHAM, Prop.

Puyallup, - - Washington

SPRAYING CALENDAR

EXPLANATION—While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable in season when the fungi are particularly troublesome, a smaller number may often suffice. An asterisk (*) caution against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom; two asterisks (**) indicate that there is danger in making an application within 3 weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food.

PLANTS	1st Application	2d Application	3d Application	4th Application
APPLE, Scab, codling moth, bud moth, caterpillar, canker worm.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.
CHERRY, Rot, aphid, curculio slug, knot.	As flower buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux; for aphid use Kerosene Emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 14 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, Ammoniacal Carbonate of Copper.
CURRENT, Mildew, worms.	As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.**	If worms still trouble, Pyrethrum or Heliothrips.*	After fruit is picked, Bordeaux.
GOOSEBERRY, Mildew, worms.	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In 10 to 14 days repeat with both.	10 to 14 days later, Sulphide Potash, on English varieties.	10 to 14 days later, repeat.
GRAPE, Fungous diseases, flea beetle.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	As soon as the fruit has set, repeat.*	10 to 14 days later, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, if disease is present, apply Bordeaux.
PEACH, APRICOT, Rot, curculio, leaf curl, mildew.	Before blossoms open, Bordeaux.	Within a week after fruit has set, Bordeaux & Paris Green.*	7 to 12 days later, repeat.	7 to 12 days later, repeat.
PEAR, Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codling moth.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.*	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	8 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.
PLUM, Fungous diseases, rot, curculio, knot.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, repeat.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	Note—If black knots are found on plums or cherry trees they should at once be cut out and burned.
QUINCE, Leaf and fruit spots.	When blossom buds appear, but before they open, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.*	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.
BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out canes badly diseased with anthracnose and burn. Before buds open, spray with Copper Sulphate.	When new canes appear, Bordeaux and Paris Green.**	10 to 14 days later, repeat.**	Note—If red rust appears, the entire stool affected should be grubbed out and burned.
ROSE, Aphid, worms.	Kerosene Emulsion for aphid.		Afterwards keep lice and caterpillars off by turning a fine stream from hose on under side of leaves.	

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within three weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be no danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. Bordeaux mixture and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full-grown vines even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper is large.



INTRODUCTORY

To Our Numerous Friends and Customers:

The following careful descriptions are of far more value in making successful selection than the grandest set of pictures would be. Therefore, study the descriptions and preserve this catalogue, for it will be found a most valuable horticultural work of reference.

It is well to remember that express charges are usually much higher on heavy goods, and you should order them sent by fast freight.

Purchasers are requested to name the mode of conveyance by which they desire shipments; otherwise we will dispatch to the best of our judgment.

Parties desiring stock shipped per express C. O. D. must accompany their orders with cash to one-half the amount, or make satisfactory arrangements for payment of their bill.

Orders should always be placed early before assortments are broken. It is often impossible to procure varieties wanted if orders are delayed until time for planting. When spring planting is preferred, we will book orders in fall and set stock aside in cellar ready for shipment at any desired date.

WARRANTY—While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants genuine and reliable, and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied, and in case of error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not, at any time, be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the trees.

CLAIMS—All claims for errors and deficiencies must be made within ten days after the receipt of the stock. We desire to be notified of mistakes as early as possible, so we may rectify the same without delay.

We aim to have every deal a satisfactory one.

Our Stock is first class and will be packed in the best manner.

Our Prices are as low as we can afford for first class stock.

We are now in position to promptly execute orders for goods mentioned in this catalogue, and hope to have the pleasure of supplying your wants.

SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS

Success depends in a large measure on the treatment given stock after it is received by planters. Avoid all unnecessary exposure to the air. As soon as received it should be heeled in, so that mellow earth will come in contact with the roots. When planting take out but few at a time. One hour of exposure to hot sun or drying wind is sure death to many trees.

Cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut. If it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top.

In properly prepared ground the holes need not be dug much larger than necessary to receive the roots in their original position, but it is always best to dig some distance below the roots and refill with surface soil. In planting in sod the holes should be dug three times the size necessary in well plowed land.

Remove all label wire from trees that it may not cut the branches.

As soon as planted, five or six inches of coarse manure or other litter should be spread over the ground about the tree, four or five feet in diameter; this will keep the surface moist, and aid the tree during dry weather.

No grass or grain crops should be raised among fruit trees until they have attained bearing size.

Number of Trees Sufficient to Plant an Acre.

Feet.	Trees.	Feet.	Trees.	Feet.	Trees.
1 by 1.....	43,560	8 by 8.....	680	16 by 16.....	170
2 by 2.....	10,890	9 by 9.....	537	17 by 17.....	150
3 by 3.....	4,840	10 by 10.....	435	18 by 18.....	134
4 by 4.....	2,722	11 by 11.....	360	19 by 19.....	120
5 by 5.....	1,742	12 by 12.....	302	20 by 20.....	108
6 by 6.....	1,210	13 by 13.....	257	25 by 25.....	69
7 by 7.....	888	14 by 14.....	222	30 by 30.....	48
		15 by 15.....	193		

Distances for Planting.

Feet Apart.

Standard Apples.....	30
Standard Pears.....	25
Dwarf Pears.....	10
Standard Cherries.....	15
Plums, Peaches, Apricots.....	15
Quinces and Grapes.....	10
Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Rhubarb.....	4-6 ft.
Asparagus.....	3x4 to 6

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between plants.

Apples

Taking into consideration its hardiness, productiveness and general commercial value, the apple stands at the head of our list of fruits. In selecting the most important varieties for cultivation, it has been our constant aim to secure only those of standard excellence, and in no instance to recommend a novelty without ascertaining its history from a reliable source. Our main crop of trees consists principally of the following varieties, yet we can also supply several other sorts of local reputation.

SUMMER APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid.

BENONI—Medium; roundish; pale yellow, shaded with crimson, juicy, tender sub-acid. August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—A large, beautiful apple, roundish. Streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. September.

EARLY HARVEST.

Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid, flavor good. July.

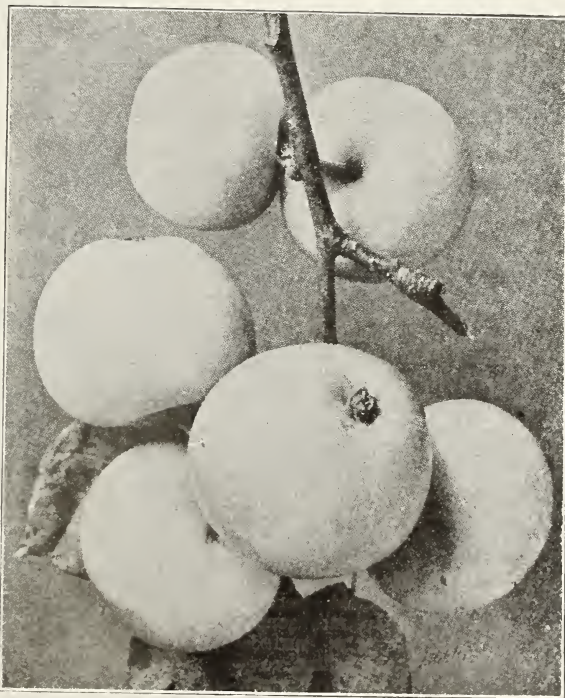
GOLDEN SWEET.

Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; good bearer; free. August.

RED ASTRACHAN.

Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid.

RED JUNE.—Medium, red; flesh white, tender; juicy, good flavor. Abundant bearer. Last of June.



AUTUMN APPLES

ALEXANDER.—(Empress of Russia.)—Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor; very hardy; mod. October.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium, roundish, inclined to oval; streaked with red. Productive and desirable. Not hardy north. September.

BAILEY SWEET—Medium; red striped; good quality.

FALL PIPPIN—Large; yellow; good quality.

FAMEUSE. (Snow Apple.)—Medium size, roundish; crimson, sometimes striped in northern localities. Flesh snowy white; very tender, fine, juicy, mild, sub-acid; one of the finest dessert fruits. Hardy and prolific. Very popular. October and December.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large; very juicy; best quality.

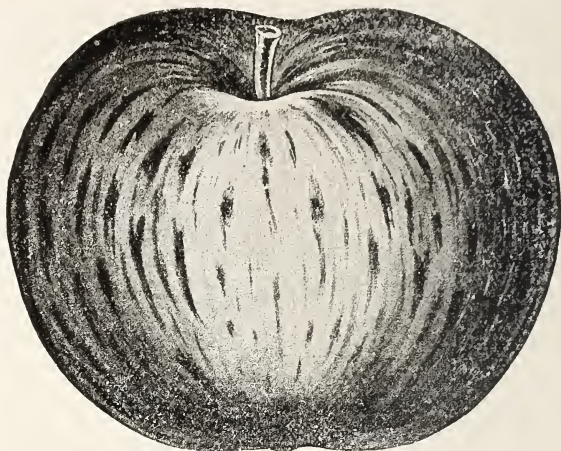
KING OF TOMPKINS—Beautiful, large, red sort; a great favorite.

MAIDEN BLUSH—Large, smooth, regular, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor; bears large crops; free. August to October.

WAXEN—Yellow, prolific; keeps well; fine cooking sort.

WOLF RIVER—Extra large and handsome; deep red; excellent for cooking. Extremely hardy in the north. Probably the largest red apple adapted to this region. September to November.

WEALTHY—Origin, Minnesota. Large, round; red; very handsome; fine quality; good grower. Perfectly hardy and most reliable. Very popular throughout the north. Long keeper in cold storage. October to January.



WEALTHY

WINTER APPLES

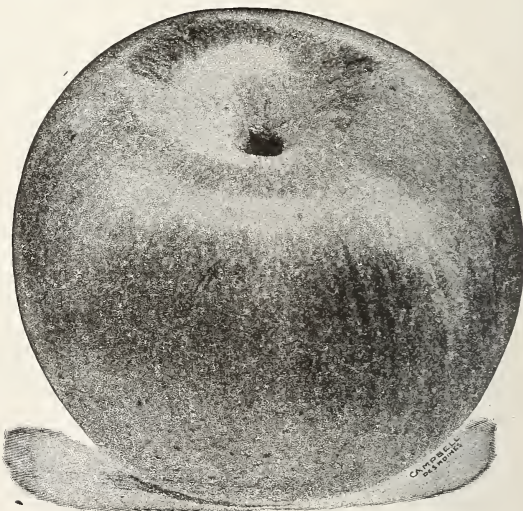
AKIN RED—This apple is rapidly coming to the front. The original tree, over sixty years old, is still living and bears large crops annually. It is a deep, red apple of medium size and most excellent quality. Very productive and a late keeper.

ARKANSAS BLACK—Vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor, beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish; slightly sub-acid, crisp. One of the best for cooking. January to March.

BALDWIN—Large; deep, bright red. Flesh juicy, crisp and of good flavor. Tree vigorous in the East and South, though not sufficiently hardy North. November and December.

BEN DAVIS—Tree thrifty, upright grower of almost perfect shape. Fruit large, round, sometimes variable in form; surface smooth, often polished yellow, covered and splashed bright red; flesh white, tender, juicy, flavor sub-acid, not rich quality; only good for market and cooking. November to spring.

BISMARCK—Hardy, and productive; is doing well in nearly all places. Fruit large, yellow, shaded and covered with red; tender, sub-acid, quality not best, good for cooking. Its most remarkable characteristic is its early fruiting habit; one-year grafts have produced fine specimens and two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit. Late fall and early winter.



BALDWIN

DELICIOUS; New red sort of very fine flavor; bears young.



GANO

GANO—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground, with no stripes; large, oblong, surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep; brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific bearer. January to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN—This is one of the most popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong, thrifty grower. Fruit medium or above, cylindrical; regular surface, yellow veined, russeted; flesh yellow, firm, very fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality rich. For dessert, cooking and market. November and December.

JONATHAN—Tree of rather slender growth and spreading habit; fruit medium or above in size, round or oblong; surface very smooth, waxy yellow, often wholly covered with brilliant red; flesh whitish yellow, tender, very juicy; for dessert and cooking; quality best. October and November.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples grown. It resembles in every way the Wine Sap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower, and makes a handsome tree in the nursery and orchard.

NORTHERN SPY—Large; green and red; rich flavor.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained. Very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. One of the longest keepers known. January to spring.

OLYMPIA—Red winter variety; improved type of Baldwin.

RAWL JANET—Tree good grower, not so large as some; fruit medium; somewhat conical, regular; surface smooth, mixed and striped on yellow and green; flesh yellowish, crisp, fine grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid; quality good to very good. For dessert, kitchen, market and cider. November to spring.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer, but drops prematurely at the West, and should be gathered early if planted at all. November and December.

ROME BEAUTY—(Gillett's Seedling.) Large, yellow, striped with red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, tree moderate grower. October to December.

ROXBURY RUSSETT—Best of the Russetts; good flavor.

RUSSET—Medium to large, greenish or yellow russet, crisp, good sub-acid flavor, productive, very popular on account of its long keeping; vigorous. December to May.

SPITZENBERG—Red, conical; fancy market sort.

TALMAN SWEET—Medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and sweet; excellent for preserving; tree vigorous, very hardy and productive. November to April.

WAGENER—Medium to large, deep red in the sun, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent, very productive, bears very young. October to December.

WINE SAP—Large, roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well; tree a fair grower and good bearer. December to May.

WINTER BANANA—A new variety that gives promise of being a highly prized and valuable market sort. Beautiful yellow fruit; flavor exquisite and very tempting; highest quality. Productive. Reliable growers represent it to be hardy North.

YORK IMPERIAL—Tree moderate grower and productive, fruit large, lop-sided, surface smooth; color mixed bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy; flavor mild sub-acid; quality very good; for market, table, kitchen. November till spring.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Fruit large oblong; rich yellow skin.

YELLOW NEWTON—Medium to large; yellow, with a blush; rich; juicy; keeps from December to May.

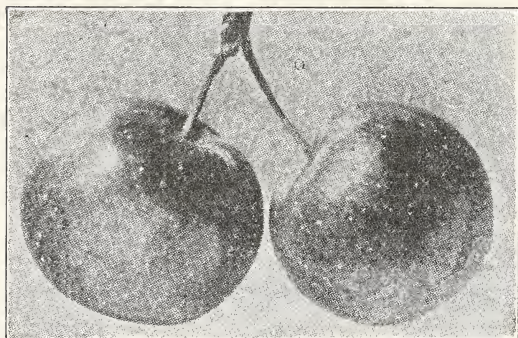
CRAB APPLES

The improvements in the varieties of crab apple have kept pace with other kinds of fruit. A few years ago it was thought fit only for cider, preserves and jelly, but there are varieties now that command a good price on the market for dessert purposes; especially is this the case with the Whitney. Ornamental when in bloom and when loaded with their highly colored fruits.

They are entirely hardy, and do well in any kind of soil, in the most exposed situations.

They come into bearing very early, generally the second year, and bear every year.

They are unequalled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned and preserved with the skin on, thus saving work.



HYSLOP

HYSLOP—Tree a moderate grower, making a beautiful shaped, thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

TRANSCENDENT—A very strong grower, making a large, beautiful tree; an early and abundant bearer, fruit large, round, skin smooth, color rich yellow, shaded with red August and September.

WHITNEY NO. 20—Tree thrifty, upright grower; fruit large, skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, of pleasant flavor. One of the very best. August.

Pears

The pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock it makes what is called a **standard** tree; but on quince stock it makes a **dwarf**. Standards are best adapted to large, permanent orchards, but dwarfs come into bearing very much sooner and may be planted much closer together. Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the quince stock two or three inches.

The soil should be rich and well cultivated. A pear orchard should not be permitted to "go to grass." They should be pruned every year, dwarfs especially. Dwarfs should have low heads and be trained in a pyramidal form, one-half of the previous season's growth being cut off each spring.

GATHERING PEARS—Don't let them ripen on the trees, where they rapidly lose their flavor. Gather the early Pears as soon as the fruit readily parts from the branch, and the later varieties should be gathered two weeks before fully ripe. Ripen the fruit in the house in a dark room. Thin the fruit when the trees are heavily burdened, especially the young trees.

Choose a dry soil (clay or heavy loam is best), a sheltered situation, low-headed trees, cut back straggling shoots one-half every spring to compel dense crops, mulch well winter and summer.

BARTLETT—Large size, with often a beautiful blush next to the sun; but-tery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early. August and September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large obo-vate, ovate; skin thin, pale yellow, marked with pale crimson and fawn colored dots; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, buttery, rich, melting and sweet. Very vigorous, upright grower. August and early September.

WILDER EARLY—One of the very earliest pears. Size medium, greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek and numerous dots; flesh white, fine grain-ed, melting, excellent. Always find a ready sale in market. Largely grown by commercial orchardists. Tree bears good crops early and annually. D. and S.

AUTUMN PEARS

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—September to November; red checked; fine quality.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Large, obtuse, pyriform; dull, yellowish green, some-times with a dull, reddish cheek; flesh whitish, juicy, melting, with a brisk perfumed flavor. Vigorous and hardy. October.



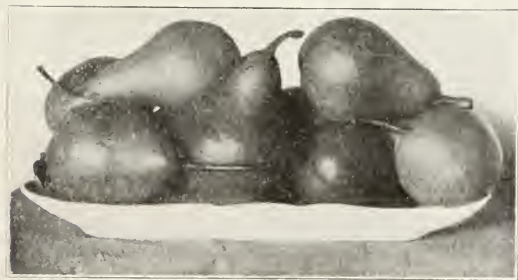
BARTLETT

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME

—Very large, oblong, obovate, dull greenish yellow, flesh white, very juicy, buttery, with a rich, excellent flavor. Tree a strong grower. October.

FLEMISH BEAUTY

—Large beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; one of the hardiest and does well nearly everywhere. September and October.



CLAPP'S FAVORITE

HOWELL—Large, light yellow, red-cheeked; rich and sweet. Tree upright, free grower; early and prolific. September and October.

SECKEL—Small, skin rich, yellowish brown; flesh very fine grained; sweet, juicy and pleasant. Best for its size. September and October.

WINTER PEARS—Winter Bartlett; Winter Nellis; Beurre Easter.

Plums

The plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good, rich soil. Plant in rows north and south with trees 10 to 15 feet apart, in rows far enough from each other to give good air circulation. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are standbys. These may be relied upon to furnish yearly crops of this most highly profitable and exceedingly delicious fruit.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large; oval; rich; ripens late.

COLUMBIA—Brown skin; orange flesh; good quality.

GREEN GAGE—Medium; greenish yellow; rich and juicy.

PEACH—Large; round; early sort; sells well.

REINE CLAUDE (Bavay's Green Gage)—Roundish oval, greenish marked with red; one of the very best.



SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—A plum of fine quality. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive and a valuable market variety. Freestone. September.

TATGE—“King of All Plums”—The most productive long lived plum known. This fine hardy plum, of European strain, is from a seedling originated in Iowa. A fine grower and an early and profuse bearer. It has stood all the test winters of the past fifteen years and seems to be the most productive long lived plum known. Excellent in quality.

YELLOW EGG—Very large; egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive; vigorous. Last of August. Splendid variety for nearby market.

Prunes

GOLDEN—Seedling of Italian prune; ripens earlier; rich golden color; prolific.

ITALIAN—Purple skin; sweet; rich; standard variety.

SUGAR—Valuable sort; originated by Luther Burbank.

SILVER—Very large; juicy; highly flavored; late.

Select Cherries

Cherry culture has been a success when proper attention has been given to the selection of varieties and their culture. The hardy, thrifty varieties of the Morello type may be freely planted with confidence of profitable results. The cherry tree should be planted in a naturally dry soil, or the soil should be well drained, so that water may not remain near the roots for any considerable time. The most successful varieties in general cultivation are:



LARGE MONTMORENCY CHERRIES

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES. (Sweet).

BING—Very large; black; rich flavor; fine shipper.

BLACK REPUBLICAN—Large; very sweet; solid; ripens late.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large, bright, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid grower and good bearer. Last of June and first of July.

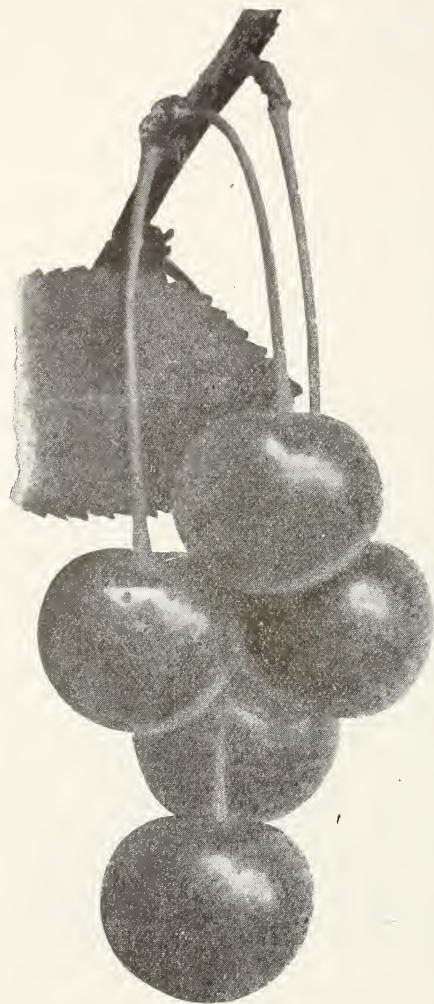
GOVERNOR WOOD—Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle to last of June.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK—Good early sort.

LAMBERT—Very large, fancy sort; heart shaped; meaty; small pits; rich; valuable in every way.

ROYAL ANN—Large; yellow, red cheeked; juicy; firm flesh and good shipper.

WINDSOR—The fruit is large, flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. Middle of June.



MONTMORENCY

YELLOW SPANISH—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, delicious and handsome. Last of June and first of July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES
(Sour).

EARLY RICHMOND—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season last of May and first of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

MAY DUKE—Large; red prolific. Ripens here latter part of June.

LATE DUKE—Large; one of the very best. Season last of July.

OLIVET—Large, globular; dark red; rich sub-acid flavor.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—(Large Montmorency). A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Second only to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

W R A G G—Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the prairie regions of the Northwest. Appears identical in tree and fruit with English Morello, but is claimed to be a new variety. Valuable late cherry. July.

Select Peaches

Peach trees should be planted 16 to 18 feet apart. To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points should be well attended to:

(1) Keep the ground clean and mellow. (2) Keep the heads low, the trunk should not exceed three and one-half feet in height. (3) Give them an occasional dressing of wood ashes; soapsuds are also good. (4) Prune every spring, shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoot back about one-half and strong ones about one-third, but see that there is left sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last season's growth, hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Young trees should be well mulched every spring.



ELBERTA

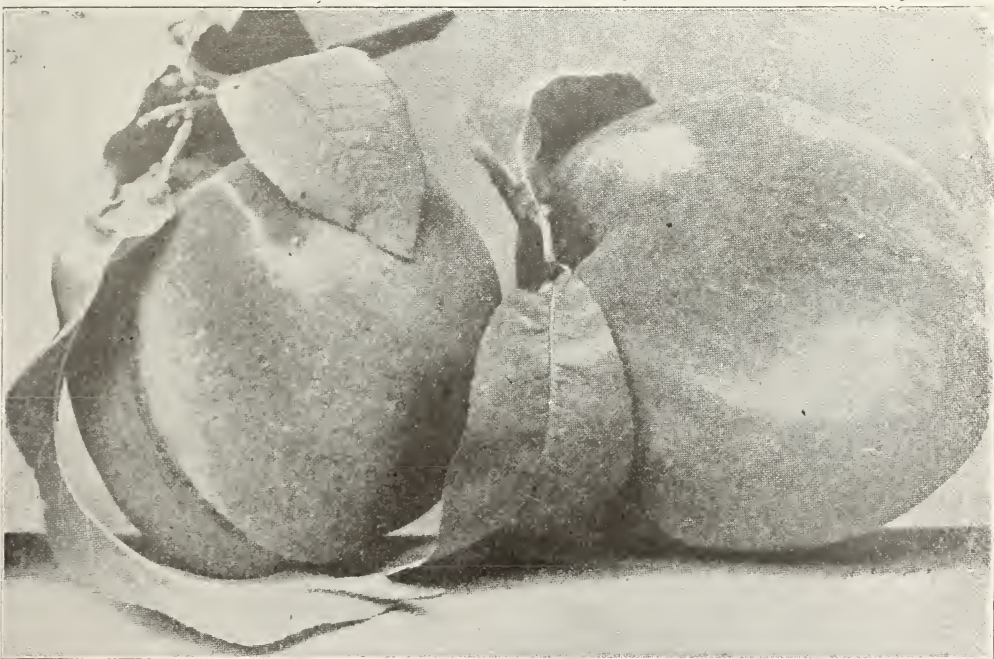
ALEXANDER—Large size, handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality, with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone. Last of June.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy. Freestone. Last of August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive. One of the finest late sorts. Freestone. Last of September.

CHAMPION—Originated at Nekoma, Ill. The earliest freestone and a first-class shipper. Bears full crops when others fail. In comparison with the bountiful yield of all of the best kinds, it is of all of them the champion. Size large; flavor delicious, juicy, sweet, rich, excelling all other varieties; very handsome in appearance, creamy-white with red cheek; very hardy; season earliest.

ELBERTA—Large yellow with red cheek; of excellent quality; flesh yellow and melting; freestone. Middle of July.

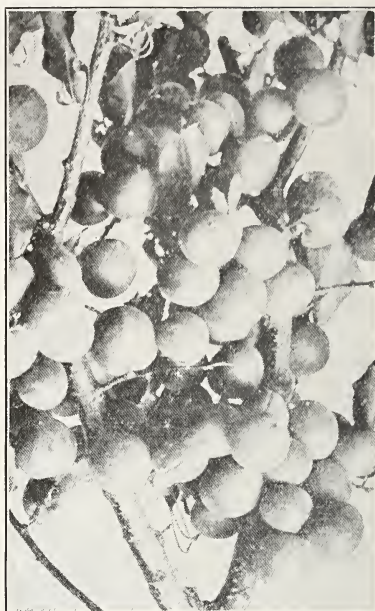


Apricots

The Apricot, one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits, ripening just between cherries and peaches, is of great value south. Plant the trees in among plums.

ALEXANDER—Russian, an immense bearer. Fruit large, oblong, yellow, flecked with red; sweet and delicious.

MOORPARK—One of the largest and finest apricots. Yellow, with red cheek. Flesh orange sweet, juicy and rich; parts from the stone. Very productive.



MOORPARK APRICOT

Quinces

CHAMPION—Fruit large, fair and handsome. Tree bears abundantly while young. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple, and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate. The most valuable of all.

MAMMOTH (Rea's Mammoth)—A very large, fine variety of the Orange type. Strong grower and productive. Brought into notice near Kansas City, Mo. Probably the best of all Quinces.

Mulberries

The mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning and is of easy culture.



DOWNING'S EVERBEARING MULBERRY



RUSSIAN MULBERRY

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—This very delicious variety originated from the seed of the *Morus Multicaulis*, having the strong, vigorous habits of that species and produces a large fruit of a dark, purplish black color; flesh juicy, rich, sprightly, delicious. Very productive and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time. Not hardy North.

NEW AMERICAN—Largest fruit, black; delicious flavor; a very attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves. Of rapid growth. Hardy.

RUSSIAN—Good shade and ornamental tree, growing freely and symmetrically, holding its leaves late in the fall. Very rapid grower, excellent wind and snow break; bears early and constantly. Color of fruit varies some, generally black; most valuable to supply the native birds, thus keeping them from the most precious fruits.

Select Grapes

Almost everyone can find room for from six to a dozen or more grape vines. They can be trained up the side of any building or over a garden fence, but the best and cheapest way to grow them either in large or small quantities, is on a wire trellis. Work the ground deep for grape vines and plant a little deeper than they were in the nursery. Make the rows eight feet apart and plant vines six to eight feet apart in the rows. Some of the tender varieties would be benefited by laying the vines flat on the ground during the winter, with a light covering of earth or litter.

PRUNING—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. The roots cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit if they are called upon to carry too much wood. Late in the fall is the best time to prune, when the vines are dormant.

RED GRAPES

BRIGHTON—Bunch large, shouldered; berries medium to large, round, dark red, tender, very little pulp, sweet, juicy, slightly aromatic and very good. Ripens early.

DELAWARE—The bunches are small, compact, and sometimes shouldered; berries are small with thin but firm skin; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing and of the best quality for both table use and for wine. Ripens with Concord or a little before; vine is hardy, productive and a moderate grower.

BLACK GRAPES

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A new, very large and fine early grape, black; strong, vigorous, hardy vine with thick, healthy leaves; clusters very large, usually shouldered, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, rich, sweet, very good; skin thin; seeds few and small, parting easily from the pulp; a good shipper. Ripens very early, but remain sound on the vines for many weeks. This makes it one of the most satisfactory and profitable market sorts to grow.



BRIGHTON (RED)



WORDEN (BLACK)

Paper bags slipped over the clusters as soon as they have formed are a good protection from fungus, insects and birds.

To destroy the grape curculio pest, spray with London purple as soon as fruit is set.

The borer manifests itself by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search at the roots and destroy the grub.

CONCORD—One of the most popular and reliable varieties we possess; bunch large, compact and shouldered; berry large, round, almost black with blue bloom, juicy, buttery and very sweet.

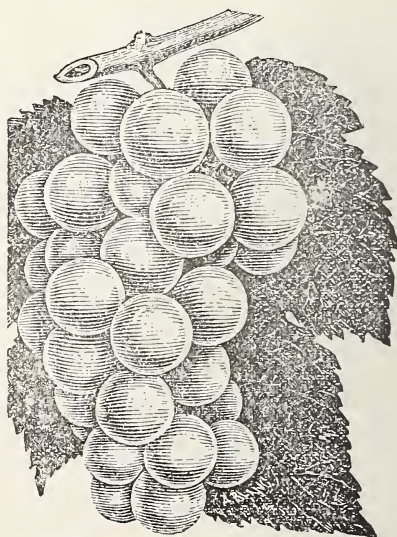
MOORE'S EARLY—A large grape, ripening a week earlier than Concord; good grower; berries large, good quality, and makes a moderate yield; very valuable as an early grape.

VERGENNES—Berries large, holding firmly to the stem; light amber, rich and delicious. Is an excellent late keeper.

WORDEN—Seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier. These qualities will give it the foremost rank among native grapes.



POCKLINGTON (WHITE)



MOORE'S DIAMOND (WHITE)

WHITE GRAPES

MOORE'S DIAMOND—The leading, early white grape, ripening before Moore's Early. White, with a thin bloom; flesh juicy, few seeds, almost free from pulp, excellent quality; above medium size, adheres firmly to stem. Very like Concord in growth, hardiness and foliage.

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like the Concord.

POCKLINGTON—Seedling from the Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy both in wood and foliage; it is a strong grower, never mildews in vine or foliage. The fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round, very large and thickly set. Ripens with the Concord.

Raspberries

RED RASPBERRIES

ANTWERP—One of the standard early shipping sorts.

CUTHBERT—Cane tall and vigorous, berries large, conical, rich crimson and very handsome; best quality and carries well; very productive.

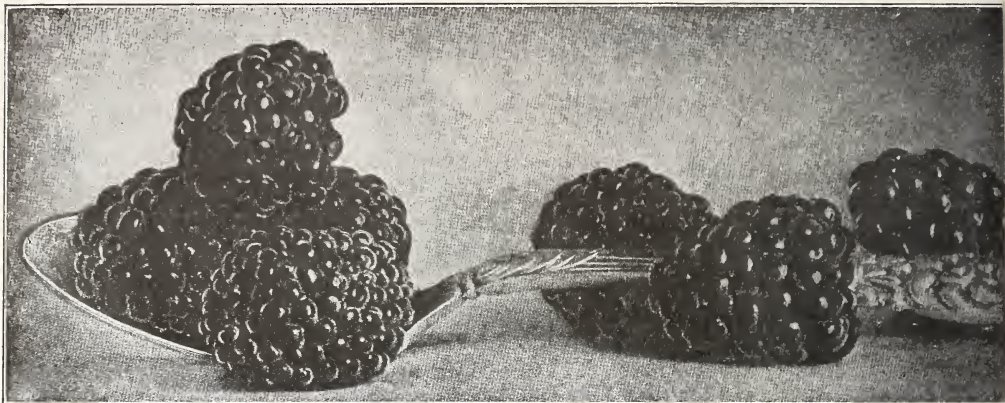
MARLBORO—A profitable early market berry; light crimson.

KING—Very early sort; fine shipper; immense yielder.

COLUMBIAN—The Columbian is a new variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness.



HAYMAKER RASPBERRIES



CUMBERLAND RASPBERRIES

HAYMAKER—Purple cap, not so dark as Shaffer or Columbian. A splendid shipper and canning berry; does not crumble; excellent quality; very productive; plants vigorous and hardy.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Pinch back blackcaps early, or when the young canes are about 3 feet high, to keep the bushes snug and compact, and to avoid staking. Clean mellow culture is beneficial to both varieties of Raspberries, and mulching, both in summer and winter, is of decided benefit to them.

This class of Raspberries, rooting at tips, should be planted very shallow. The bud in the cluster of rootlets should be placed upward, and only 1 or 2 inches below the surface. Pay no attention to the pieces of old cane left to handle them by. Thousands of plants are smothered by too deep planting.

CUMBERLAND ("The Business Black-Cap.")—Largest raspberry known, fruit frequently seven-eighths to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Its immense size, firmness, and great productiveness entitles it to above designation; unusually strong grower, throwing up stout stock canes; perfectly hardy. Is by far the most profitable raspberry grown for both home and market use.

KANSAS—Originated at Lawrence, Kan. Healthy, vigorous grower; early; berry as large as Gregg and as good a shipper. Very productive, and valuable for early market.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large, beautiful translucent amber color and exceptionally firm; very productive. The canes are of the strongest growth and quite hardy.

LOGANBERRY

Hybrid between a blackberry and red raspberry, produced in California. Fruit as large as a blackberry, but of deep red color. Of questionable hardiness and utility. Excellent as a novelty.



MERSEREAU BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries

MERSEREAU—Originated in northwestern New York. Renowned for hardiness of cane, great productiveness and large size berry. Is not "seedy" like many other sorts. Fruit jet black, and does not change color. Berries rich, melting and luscious, with little or no core. It has a record of yielding 12,000 per acre.

ELDORADO—Large berries; enormous yield; jet black; sweet and pleasant flavor; fine to ship.

SNYDER—The old standard. Very hardy, consequently much raised in cold climates. Berries medium size, juicy, rich; strong, stout cane; thrifty growth and a very broad leaf.

MAMMOTH—New trailing sort. Berries often measure two and one half inches long.

HIMALAYA GIANT—A new grand early variety. An exceedingly strong, rampant grower of a trailing nature. A heavy cropper. The berries are large, juicy, coreless, sweet and firm, with a delicious aromatic flavor. Its deep rooting qualities enable it to produce a large, firm berry even in a very dry season.

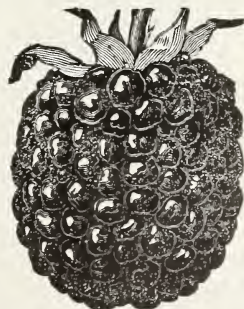
EARLY HARVEST—This is one of the earliest blackberries, but needs winter protection. Fruit medium size, quality good and prolific bearer.



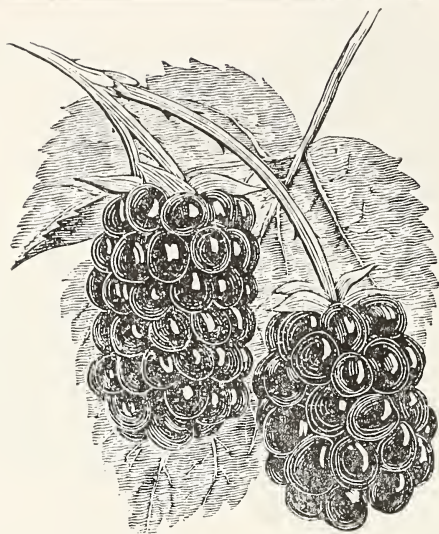
KITTATINNY



EARLY HARVEST



LAWTON

**LUCRETIA DEWBERRY**

Dewberry

LUCRETIA—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive; a superb and very profitable market fruit.

Currants

Currants should be planted 4 by 6 feet apart in the garden. The currant flourishes in almost any kind of soil, but to have the fruit in perfection plant in rich, deep soil, and give good annual pruning and cultivation. When plants are grown as bushes the older and feebler suckers should be cut out. When grown in a form of a tree with a single stem, the bearing wood should be thinned and the stem and roots kept free of suckers.

BLACK NAPLES—Very large, black, rich, tender and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive.

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than one half inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—For size, beauty and productiveness the most remarkable red currant ever grown. The berry is fully equal to cherry currant, while the flavor is much superior. The stem is double the length on an average, and the fruit hangs on well, never dropping, as in other currants.

LA VERSAILLAISE—Resembles the Cherry; large; of great beauty and productiveness.

NORTH STAR—New seedling; very vigorous; perfectly hardy; bunches long and well filled with fruit.

PERFECTION—In color it is a beautiful bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most produc-

tive Currants we have ever known, and in quality it is superior to anything in the market, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds.

**VICTORIA CURRANTS**

POMONA—This is one of the most profitable currants for the market; while not the largest in size, it out yields all other varieties. Color is a beautiful bright red, berry sweet and less acid than most of the general varieties; good size, and larger than Victoria; a vigorous grower with healthy, hardy foliage.

VICTORIA—Very large; bright red; bunches very long; late; very productive and valuable. This is a standard, good, and reliable currant.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent for the table. The finest of the white sorts, very productive.

Gooseberries

The gooseberry delights in a deep, exceedingly rich soil, as recommended for currants, and thorough mulching. Gooseberries have never received the attention they deserve. The markets are scarcely ever fully supplied. Each year the demand is greater and no one will make a mistake in planting quite liberally of this most healthful, invigorating fruit.

CHAMPION—Fruit medium, flesh whitish green, soft, juicy and good; plant vigorous and prolific; one of the best.

INDUSTRY—Very large; dark red, hairy, of delicious quality. In a cool, rich soil with a northern exposure it will yield an abundance of large, luscious fruit. Under favorable conditions its immense crops and exemption from mildew will repay the attention it requires. Not an ironclad. English sort.

JOSELYN—An American seedling of large size, smooth, prolific and hardy, of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage. The one large Gooseberry that can be planted with entire confidence.

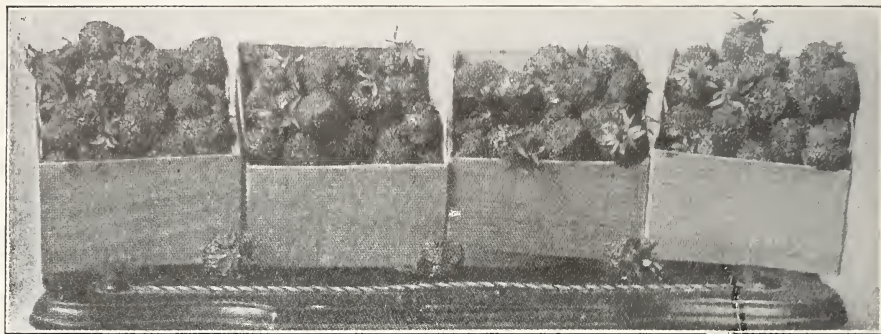


INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRIES

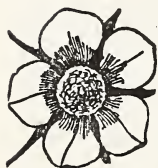


CHAMPION GOOSEBERRIES

PEARL—A cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties. It is very hardy and entirely free from mildew; superior in size and quality; more productive than Downing, and is likely to supersede this standard sort.



Strawberries



PERFECT

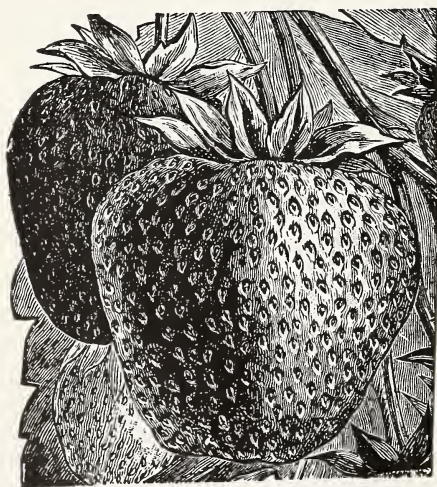
The blossoms of all varieties marked "S" are bi-sexual or perfect, those marked "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate or imperfect, as are shown in the accompanying figures. Imperfect varieties should have a row of perfect flowered sorts planted every third or fourth row to pollinize their blossoms. When imperfect blossoms are properly fertilized they are the most prolific.



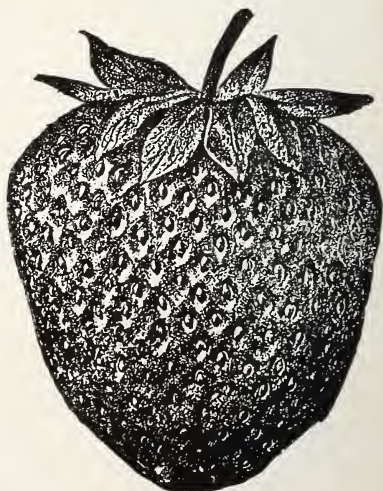
IMPERFECT

BRANDYWINE (S)—A fine, large, late, handsome, productive berry of excellent quality, regular conical form; dark glossy red, extending to the center. Plant healthy and vigorous, abundant producer. An extra good sort for all purposes.

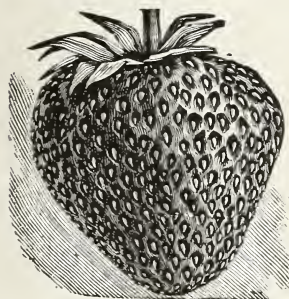
GOLD DOLLAR (S).—New, very early; conical shape; resembles Wm. Belt in form and color.



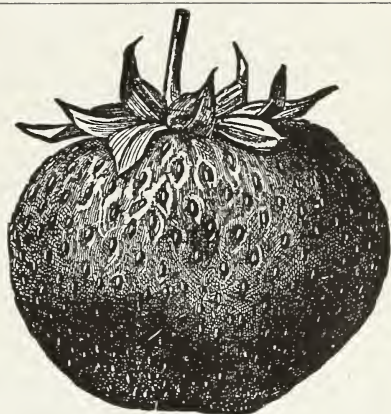
NEW HOME



BRANDYWINE



GOLD DOLLAR



MARSHALL

MARSHALL (S)—An exceedingly handsome, high colored, very large berry of extra fine quality; ripening early. Plant very strong, with high culture produces heavy crops. The best early large variety.

NEW HOME (S)—Introduced in 1905 and has been thoroughly tested over a large scope of country; fruit of a bright red color that holds its lustre well after being picked. Produces well on either high or low ground. Easy to pick and ranks among the first in productiveness.

NICK OHMER (S)—Very large and stocky, sending out plenty of very strong runners, probably not surpassed in healthy, vigorous growth and productiveness by any variety. The fruit is of the largest size, never misshapen. Its only departure from the regular roundish conical form is when, under high culture, it is somewhat triangular. It is dark, glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor.

SAMPLE (P)—One of the very best berries and seems to succeed nearly everywhere. Plants strong, large and healthy, producing in profusion large dark colored berries of uniform size and color, firm enough to ship well. One of the standard sorts for both home and market.

SENATOR DUNLAP (S)—This berry is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper and able to hold its own under any "rough and tumble" methods of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. It is a very heavy bearer of good size, even fruit, of a very beautiful dark red color. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

RHUBARB

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use, is valuable for canning.

MAMMOTH RED—Large, early, tender and fine.

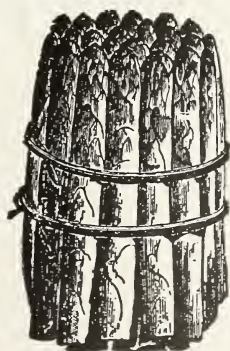
VICTORIA—Very large, long stocks; a great market sort.

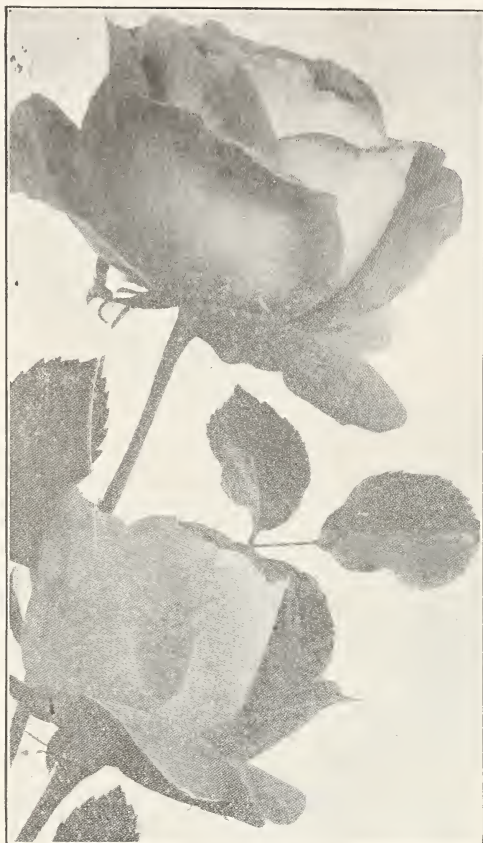
ASPARAGUS

The first garden vegetable of spring; it is a great delicacy and comes in just when it is most needed. One hundred roots will supply a small family and will last for years. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart in the row. Spread the roots out in the bottom of the hole or furrow and gradually fill in as the plant grows, so that the roots will be about four inches deep.

CONOVER'S COLLOSAL—Best for general planting.

PALMETTO—Newer variety, earlier; probably as good.





Roses

Long before history began the rose was loved, as now, for its beauty and fragrance. No home is truly a home without at least a few of these charming plants. Roses love a clayey soil and an open, airy situation, but will do well in any good soil. They will repay good treatment; feeble, sod-bound plants cannot give free bloom. Mulch well with manure. All roses in this climate are benefitted by being laid down and covered in winter.

The Moss roses are strong growers and perfectly hardy; they remain in bloom a long time and are especially prized for their beautiful mossy buds.

Mosses

BLUSH MOSS—Very mossy; fine buds; free bloomer.

CAPTAIN JOHN INGRAM—Dark velvety purple; foliage small, very handsome.

COMTESSE DE MURIN-AIS—The finest double white Moss rose, large, beautifully mossed.

SALET—Clear rose color, very double, of vigorous growth and abundant bloom. Perpetual.

Tree Rose or Standards

In this style we can furnish all the best Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, budded on stems three feet high.

Hybrid Perpetuals

These are hybrids or crosses between June and Monthly roses, partaking of the hardness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of roses, needing good soil and culture, as they can only bloom on new shoots of the current season. Free manuring after the first crop will insure better blooms later in the season.

ALFRED COLOMB—Bright carmine red; clear color; large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

ANNE DE DIESBACH (Glory of Paris)—Brilliant carmine pink. A superb garden sort; fragrant, one of the hardiest and best.

BARONNE DE BONSTETTIN—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon, highly fragrant; very double.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD	Deep Pink
CAPTAIN CHRISTY	Blush Pink
CLIO—Large, globular	Blush Pink
EARL OF DUFFERIN (almost black)	Red
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (large, snowy white), each	35 to 50 cts
JUBILEE (best deep maroon)	Red
MABEL MORRISON—White; flushed carmine	White
MARGARET DICKSON	White
ULRICH BRUNNER	Red

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety.

GENERAL WASHINGTON—Color brilliant crimson; very rich and beautiful; large, perfectly double and a free bloomer.

JOHN HOPPER—Bright rose with a carmine center, large and full.

MADAM CHARLES WOOD—Flowers large; dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer; very fine.

MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET—Pink; very large and fragrant. As an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list.

MAGNA CHARTA—Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson, flowers large, fine form, sweet, very double and free bloomer.



PAUL NEYRON ROSES

MRS. JOHN LAING—Deep rose; large, fine form, fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—New; color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after others are out of flower; exquisite.

PAUL NEYRON—Deep rose color, good foliage and by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon, shaded black; large full flowers. One of the darkest roses and very handsome.

Miscellaneous Hardy Roses

MADAM PLANTIER—Flowers pure white of medium size; full; somewhat rosy in the bud form produced in greatest abundance quite early in the season. The leaves are small; the bush hardy and spreading. Fine for masses, hedges, borders, cemeteries, etc.



Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

Two-year Bushes, 25c to 35c each; \$2.50 to \$3.50 per dozen.

Variety. Heavy three-year-olds, 50c each; \$4.00 per dozen.

BRIDE	White
GLOIRE LYONNAISE (tinted yellow)	White
KAISERINE AUGUSTA	White
WHITE MAMAN COCHET	White
SNOWFLAKE	White
WHITE MALMAISON	White
IVORY	White
FOLKSTONE	Blush Pink
PRESIDENT CARNOT	Blush Pink
BESSIE BROWN	Blush Pink
ADMIRAL DEWEY	Blush Pink
WHITE LA FRANCE	Blush Pink
MAMAN COCHET	Deep Pink
BELLE SIEBRECHT	Deep Pink
CLARA WATSON	Deep Pink
DR. GRILL (Pink amber shading)	Deep Pink
BRIDESMAID	Deep Pink
DUCHESS DE BRABANT	Deep Pink
BON SILENE	Deep Pink
HERMOSA	Deep Pink
MAD CAROLINE TESTOUT	Deep Pink
LA FRANCE	Deep Pink
KILLARNEY	Deep Pink
BURBANK	Deep Pink
LA DETROIT (fine rich pink)	Deep Pink
HOMER	Deep Pink
MAD. ABEL CHATENAY	Deep Pink
WINNIE DAVIS	Salmon Pink
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ	Bright Red
ETOILE DE FRANCE (new)	Bright Red
GEN. McARTHER	Bright Red
HELEN GOULD	Red
PERNET PERE	Red
SOUV. DE WOOTON	Red
PAPA GONTIER	Red
LADY BATTERSEA	Red
LIBERTY	Red
RICHMOND	Red
MARCHIONESS OF LORNE	Red
ETOILE DE LYON	Yellow
FRANCISKA KRUGER	Yellow
HELEN CAMBIER (rich amber)	Yellow
ISABELLA SPRUNT	Yellow
PRINCE OF BULGARIA	Yellow
PERLE DES JARDINES	Yellow
PERLE DE OR (polyantha)	Yellow
SAFRANO	Yellow
SUNSET	Yellow
SOLIEL DE OR (deep coppery yellow)	Yellow
MARIE VAN HOUTTE (pale straw color)	Yellow
YELLOW COHET	Yellow
SOUV. DE PIERRE NOTTING—Crossed between the Maman Cochet and Marechel Neil.	

Habit of former, color of latter.

NEW ROSES—Hugh Dickson, J. B. Clark, Betty, Dean Hole, Florence Pemberton Lyon, Mildred Grant, Mrs. Edw. Mawley, My Maryland, Joseph Hill, Johanne Wessenhoff

At special prices.

Climbing Roses

2-year, 35c; 3-year, 50c.

MAD. ALRED CARRIER	White
CLIMBING KAISERINE	White
CLIMBING NIPHETOS	White
EMPRESS OF CHINA	Pink
CLIMBING HERMOSA	Pink
DOROTHY PERKINS	Pink
EMPRESS OF CHINA	Pink
CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT	Pink
GAINSBOROUGH	Pink
MADAM WAGRAM	Pink
CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT	Pink
CLIMBING CAPTAIN CHRISTY	Pink
MARIE HENRIETTA	Red
JAMES SPRUNT	Red
CLIMBING METEOR	Red
CLIMBING WOOTEN	Red
CRIMSON RAMBLER	Red
REINE OLGA DE WURTEMBERG (semi-double)	Red
PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER (Dark Crimson)	Red
GLOIRE DE DIJON (Buff with Orange Center)	Yellow
MARECHEL NEIL	Yellow
CLIMBING PERLE	Yellow
REEVE DE OR (Chain of Gold)	Yellow
CHROMATELLA (Cloth of Gold)	Yellow
WM. A. RICHARDSON	Yellow
GOLDEN RAMBLER	Yellow

Ramblers

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Nothing equals this as an all round hardy garden rose, on account of its brilliant color, profusion of bloom and length of time the flowers last. It may be used as a climber, or can be grown in large bush form. It blooms in large clusters of 50 to 100 flowers in a cluster, covering the foliage its entire length with a solid mass of the most beautiful perfectly shaped miniature crimson blossoms. Blooms last of June and remains in flower longer than any other hardy out-door rose.

DOROTHY PERKINS—This is a splendid new, shell-pink climbing rose. This new rose is of the same strong habit of growth as Crimson Rambler, and the flowers are borne in clusters of thirty and forty and sometimes even fifty to sixty. The flowers are large for a rose of this class. Very double, sweetly scented and fine.

PINK RAMBLER—A lovely climbing rose. Flowers light, delicate pink or blush and about as large as a twenty-five cent piece. Blooms middle of June in immense clusters.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Bud beautiful bright yellow, opening straw color fading to a beautiful creamy white. Blooms middle of June.

GOLDEN RAMBLER—This sort blooms all summer, pointed buds.

Ornamental Shrubs

The planting of ornamental shrubs is very largely on the increase, and this is as it should be, for with a good selection the lawn can always be beautiful. They are mostly of medium size, enabling one to plant a great variety on a small plot, and the wonderful assortment of foliage from the darkest green and purple to light orange and silver tints. This addition to the great variety in the blossoms, all unite to keep up a never failing interest. We have selected the very best for our climate.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—**Variegated or Colored Foliage**—Berberry, Golden Elder, Syringa Variegated, Weigelia.

Shrubs that Flower in May—Flowering Almonds, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Snowballs, Spireas, Wisteria.

In June—Clematis, Deutzia, Elder, Honeysuckle, Paeonias, Lilacs, Snowball, Spireas, Syringa, Weigelia, Wisteria.

In July—Clematis, Spirea, Honeysuckle.

In August and September—Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea.

ALTHEA, or ROSE OF SHARON—Valuable because they bloom so profusely in late summer when other flowers are scarce. They form beautiful groups or hedges, their variety of colors making it possible to use quantities of them even in small grounds.

ACACIA ROSE—This is one of the finest old shrubs in cultivation, perfectly hardy and an absolute blaze of beauty when in bloom.

ALMOND, FLOWERING—Pink and white varieties. These beautiful shrubs are desirable and scarce. Hardy.

CALYCANTHUS (Carolina Allspice)—A well known native bush bearing very double, purple fragrant flowers.

DEUTZIA—A very desirable shrub, of strong, hardy growth, bearing an abundance of beautiful racemes of double, pure white flowers.

ELDER GOLDEN—The leaves are a bright and constant golden color; the flower cluster pure white. Valuable for contrasts and for massing.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT—White and pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. Blossoms in June.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—These plants are absolutely hardy, grow in any soil and bloom the same year they are set out. They flower abundantly, bearing hundreds of immense panicles of bloom. White turning to rose in autumn. An annual shortening of branches tends to increase the size of the flowers. Very fine and valuable for cemetery planting.

LILAC (Common Purple)—Bluish purple flowers, well known.

LILAC (Common White)—Cream white flowers.

LILAC (Persian Purple)—Of more slender growth and finer foliage than the common lilac. Flowers purple in large loose panicles.

SNOWBALL (Common)—A popular shrub. Makes a large bush. Bears balls of pure white flowers in June.

SPIREAS—Decidedly the best and hardiest family of shrubs for the Northwest. Many beautiful varieties of different colors and times of flowering, from May to September. Of easiest culture; should be planted everywhere.

S. AUREA—Golden leaf Spirea, with white blooms and golden foliage; very showy.

S. BALLARDII—Blossoms in beautiful rose colored spikes from early summer till frost. Hardy and very desirable.

S. VAN HOUTEI—Graceful, with long drooping sprays, thickly studded with handsome, pure white flowers; hence its popular name, "Bridal Wreath." The finest Spirea of them all.



WEIGELIA ROSEA

S. COLLOSA ROSEA—Flowers from June to September; of a pretty dwarfish habit; bloom rose color.

SYRINGA (Mock Orange)—Beautiful, tall, vigorous, hardy, with profuse, white orange-like flowers in May. Very Popular.

TREE CRANBERRY—Resembles the snowball in wood and foliage. Its acid fruit is highly esteemed.

WEIGELIA ROSEA—Hardy, with profuse rosy, trumpet shaped flowers in May. The most superb shrub of the season.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

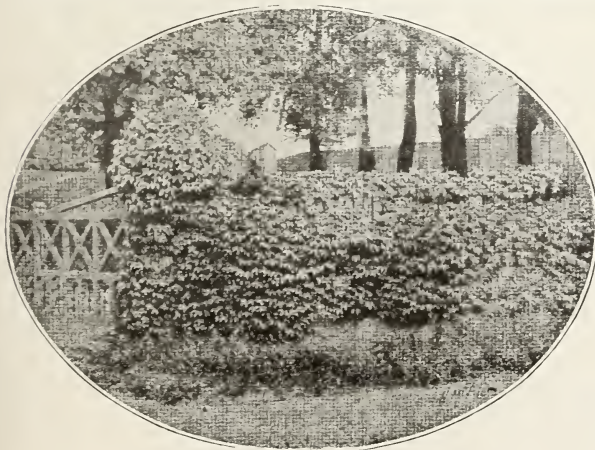
	Price, Each.
ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon, assorted colors.....	\$.50
ALMOND—Double flowering; red, white.....	.50
BERBERIS—Purple leaved Berberry; very ornamental.....	.50
BERBERIS THUNBERGII—Japan Berberry; much better than the common sort. Large single specimens.....	.75
Also furnished in small size, for hedges, per 100.....	10.00
CALYCANTHUS—Sweet-scented shrub.....	.50
CORCHORUS JAPONICA (Japanese Rose).....	.50
CORNUS SANGUINEA (Red-branched Dogwood).....	.50
CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japanese Quince).....	.25
DEUTZIA—Double flowering; white.....	.50
FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—Blooms in spring.....	.50
HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS—Rose colored flowers.....	.50
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—Hardy.....	.25
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA—Large bushes.....	.50
HYDRANGEA PANICULATA—Tree shaped, 3 year heads.....	1.00
HYPERICUM—(Gold Flower).....	.35
PAEONIA MOUTAN—"Tree Peony".....	1.00
PHILADELPHUS—"Mock Orange".....	.50
RHODOTYPOS—"White Kerria".....	.50
RHUS COTINUS—"Smoke Tree".....	.75
SPIREAS—In variety.....	.50
SYRINGA—"Lilac," common sorts.....	.50
SYRINGA—"Lilac," grafted, named sorts.....	.75
VIBERNUM STERILIS—Common Snowball.....	.50
VIBURNUM PLICATUM—Japan Snowball.....	.75
WIEGELA—Rose; white, red.....	.50

Hardy Climbing Vines

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy and so beautiful that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wisteria, the graceful Honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom and there is nothing in art that will in any way compare with the gorgeous hues of the Ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant autumnal tints.

AMPELOPSIS (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper, also called Woodbine)—A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage, assumes rich crimson hues in autumn.

AMPELOPSIS (Veitchii or Boston Ivy)—Leaves a little smaller and more ivy like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. The plant requires a little protection the first winter until it is established.



BOSTON IVY

BIGNONIA (Scarlet

Trumpet Flower)—A splendid climber, vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

CLEMATIS—The different varieties and species of Clematis now in cultivation are of the highest beauty and utility. They vary greatly in their foliage and flowers and are adapted to various uses.

C. COCCINEA—Distinct from other varieties; bright coral scarlet flowers. July to October.

C. FLAMMULA—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant; requires a slight protection in winter; very desirable.

C. JACKMANNI—A very profuse blooming variety with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet-purple color borne successionaly in continuous masses on the summer shoots. The very best sort for general planting.

C. HENRYII—Fine bloomer; flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, consisting generally of from six to eight sepals. June to October.

C. MADAME EDOURD ANDRE—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free flowering and continuous bloomer.

C. PANICULATA—A great novelty. One of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer with fine foliage. Flowers of medium size, very pretty and fragrant, produced in the greatest profusion in late summer.

HONEYSUCKLE (Monthly Fragrant)—Blooms all summer; very sweet.

HONEYSUCKLE (Hall's Japan)—A strong, vigorous, evergreen variety with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November. Better have some winter protection.

WISTARIA—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Miscellaneous

PAEONIAS—Herbaceous Paeonias are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, and are fast becoming popular with the public. They are all hardy and admirably adapted to the climate of our most northern states, growing well in almost any location or soil, although the flowers will be finer and the colors brighter, if planted in a deep rich loam, well manured. The flowers are in all shades, from red and lilac to white, with blooms from four to eight inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance.

SELECT NAMED PEONIES.

	Each.
WHITE:	
FESTIMA MAXIMA (Mieliez)—The best early white and one of the grandest in the entire family, magnificent in form and purity of color.....	\$.75
QUEEN VICTORIA (Whitley) (Guerin)—The very best every-day cut flower variety in white; first-rate keeper.....	.50
MME. CALOT (Calot)—Snow white, flushed with pink or flesh tone; grand variety....	.75
PINK	
FLORAL TREASURE (Rosenfeld)—Enormous half globe of pink; very full; color delicious.....	.75
LIVINGSTON (Crousse)—Beautiful self pink; large, compact bloom; late and extra fine.....	1.00
M. JULES ELIE (Crousse)—Immense globe; shining pink, darker at the base of the petals.....	1.00
MATHILDE ROUSSENECK (Crousse)—Very late; tall, with long stems; a splendid variety, immense and very double; bright pink center shading to light pink on edge of petals.....	.75
MME. JENNIE CALOT (Calot)—The earliest, very large rose pink; unsurpassed in beauty; color irresistible.....	1.00
RED:	
FELIX CROUSSE (Crousse)—The grandest of the reds, habit perfect for the garden; a glorious color, form perfect, size immense.....	1.00
DE CANDOLLE (Crousse)—One of the best of the reds, blooming in profusion; distinctly first-class.....	.75
GRANDIFLORA RUBRA —Georgous ball of velvety crimson, a magnificent red....	.60
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (Adam's Needle)—Thread-leaved, creamy white; stem three to four feet high, covered with bell-shaped flower, on laterals forming a pyramid; very striking.	
HARDY PINKS —"Her Majesty," white, per doz.....	\$1.00
ANEMONES —White, pink, red, each.....	.25
PAMPAS GRASS —Small plants.....	.25
PAMPAS GRASS —Large plants.....	.50

JAPANESE GRASS—Hardy, ornamental, per clump.....	.20
PEONIES—Plants assorted colors.....	.25
PEONIES—Clumps, assorted collors.....	.50
PHLOX—Perennial (six colors), per clump.....	.20
PRIMROSE—Hardy, double, white lavender.....	.10
PANSY—Large plants, in bloom, per doz.....	.50
VIOLETS—"Princess of Wales," per doz.....	.50
GLADIOLUS—Groff's, mixed colors, per doz. bulbs.....	.50
DAHLIAS—Twenty-five best Catus, per doz. tubers.....	2.00

Flowering Bulbs to be Planted in the Fall

CROCUS—In various colors, single and double.

HYACINTHS—Among the bulbs used for winter flowers, Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering the hyacinth in winter, one in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

JONQUILS—Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, have a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or out-door culture. The bulbs being small six or eight may be put in a six-inch pot.

LILIES—The lilies are entirely hardy with few exceptions. Quite fragrant and most of the varieties are very beautiful.

LILIUM AURATUM—Gold banded lily of Japan.

L. CANDIDUM—Common white.

L. HARRISII (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Pure white trumpet shaped flowers, very fragrant. The finest lily grown.

L. LANCIFOLIUM ROSEUM (Rose Spotted).

L. LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM (Red Spotted).

L. TIGRINUM (Double Tiger Lily)—Bright orange scarlet with dark spots.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—This lily is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in open ground will increase pretty rapidly.

TULIPS—Owing to the late spring frosts, bedding plants cannot safely be planted before the early spring flowering bulbs are through blooming. They thrive well in almost any soil. Should be planted during October and November.

Hedge Plants

BERBERRY (Purple Leaf)—An interesting and beautiful variety with violet purple leaves and red fruit.

JAPAN QUINCE—Unquestionably a fine plant for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compact; will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive.

PRIVET (Amoor River or Russian)—This is the most beautiful hedge plant grown. It has a luxuriant glossy leafage and thick clusters of fragrant white flowers. Hardy, free-growing, of dense neat habit; attractive all the year, in berry, leaf, or flower. Makes a beautiful specimen plant, a fine screen, group or hedge.

PRIVET (California)—One of the finest for hedges where it does not winterkill. The foliage is large and glossy, and is almost evergreen. While we can furnish the California Privet for hedging purposes, we do not recommend it as being absolutely hardy north of the 41st parallel of latitude.

ENGLISH LAUREL—Makes good evergreen hedge; stands trimming well.

Nut, Shade and Ornamental Trees

BIRCH—Paper, or Canoe, 8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.00
BIRCH—European, white, 8 to 10 feet.....	1.00
BIRCH—Cut-leaved; weeping; 6 to 8 feet.....	1.50
BEECH—Purple, or red-leaved; good specimens.....	1.50
CATALPA—Western, 6 to 8 feet.....	.75
CHESTNUT—"American Sweet".....	.50
CHESTNUT—Japanese Sweet (grafted).....	1.00
ELM—American, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50
GINKO—Or Maidenhair Tree, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50
HAWTHORN—Double White Rose, Scarlet.....	1.00
LABURNUM—"Golden Chain," blooms in May.....	.50
LINDEN—Handsome trees for street or lawn.....	.50

MULBERRY —Russian, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50
MOUNTAIN ASH —6 to 8 feet.....	.50
PRUNUS RISSARDI —Purple leaved plum.....	.50
POPLAR —Carolina, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50
WALNUT —English, named sorts, 1 year.....	.35
WALNUT —English, named sorts, 2 year.....	.50
WALNUT —"American Black"(make good shade trees).....	.50
WALNUT —"Japanese" (very ornamental).....	1.00

BIRCH, WHITE—A beautiful native tree, particular in the northern part of the country. Its shining white bark and slender dark brown branches make it a conspicuous and very attractive object. Foliage large and handsome.

BOX-ELDER—A fine, rapid growing tree, with handsome, light green pinated foliage and spreading head; very hardy.

CATALPA—A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Blooms late in July.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN or SWEET—Well known beautiful tree, valuable for fruit and timber. Should be planted only in thin, dry soils.

CHESTNUT, HORSE—Common or white, flowering. A very beautiful, well known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park or shade trees.



AMERICAN ELM

FRINGE, PURPLE—Very conspicuous in mid-summer when veiled with a thick mist of dusty purple flowers, so light as to simulate wreaths of smoke. This is sometimes called "Smoke Tree."

FRINGE, WHITE—A beautiful little tree, with large, soft, heavy leaves, almost hidden in spring time by clouds of delicate, fragrant white flowers of a drooping, fringe-like character.

LINDEN (American or Lime)—A rapid growing, large, beautiful native tree. Flowers very fragrant.

MAPLE (Silver Leaved)—Leaves white underneath; of rapid growth; very ornamental and one of the best street trees we have.

NORWAY MAPLE—Of spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green; a rich and majestic shade tree.

SUGAR MAPLE—A beautiful stately tree of fine form; a desirable shade tree. Slow grower.

MAIDEN HAIR or GINKO TREE—One of the most beautiful, lawn trees, beautiful rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. Rapid growth. A tall upright grower.

CRAB (Bechtel's Double Flowering)—This blooms in early spring exhaling a most delightful fragrance from its masses of double delicate pink flowers.

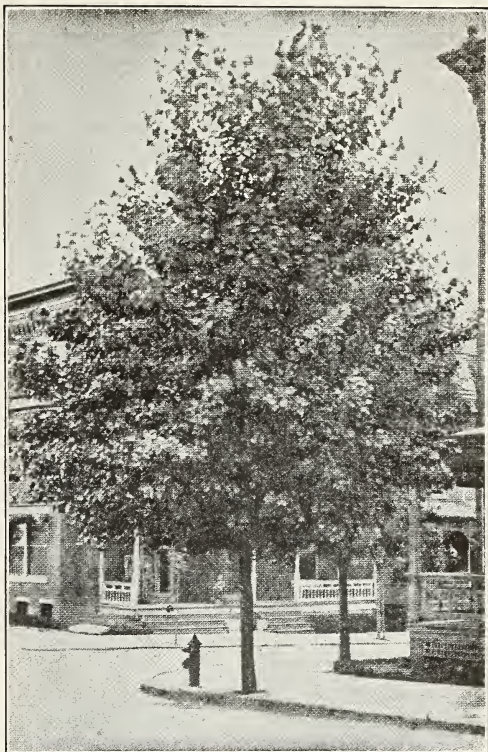
ELEGANUS ("Russian Wild Olive")—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree with a silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamental lawns and for hedges.

MOUNTAIN ASH—Very hardy and handsome with fine clusters of scarlet berries hanging on the trees in the winter; a beautiful tree for the lawn.

CAROLINA POPLAR—Takes front rank among best of poplars; it is one of the most rapid growers among shade trees. Its branches spread just enough to give it a symmetrical appearance. It has advantages over other shade trees because it will grow on any kind of soil, swampy or muck, light or heavy. Its roots penetrate the hardest soil, it withstands all hardships and thrives in places where others fail to live. It is easily started and gives shade in a short time. Its leaves are large and stay green till quite late in the fall.

PLUM (*Prunus Pissardii*)—Purple leaved. One of the most beautiful purple leaved trees or shrubs. The leaves and shoots are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season. It also produces small, white, single flowers in great profusion in May, followed by black fruit of ornamental appearance. Winter pruning gives stronger shoots and larger leaves.

WALNUT, BLACK—Valuable for nuts and timber. It is hardy and succeeds best on a rich, deep, moist soil. Too well known for long description.



CAROLINA POPLAR

Weeping Ornamental Trees

BIRCH (*Cut-Leaf Weeping*)—Erect, stately, rapid growing tree, with long, slender, pendant branches, delicately cut leaves and silvery white trunk; especially fine when near evergreens; hardy; the most elegant weeping tree on the list.

ELM CAMPERDOWN, WEEPING—A vigorous grower; leaves large, dark green and glossy, covering the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable as an ornamental.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*European Weeping*)—A strong grower; remarkably pendant; perfectly hardy; succeeds admirably on prairie soil.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY—Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long slender branches drooping to the ground, paralleled to the stem; very hardy; one of the prettiest small weeping trees.

WILLOW (*Kilmarnock Weeping*)—One of the very finest weepers.

Evergreens

In handling and planting evergreens never allow the roots to become dry for an instant. Their juices are resinous, and when once dry, water has no power to restore them; dip the roots in "grout" or very thin mud, and plant quickly; cover the roots with fresh soil and with a heavy piece of wood beat the earth solid over them. Fill up again, and finish by bringing fresh loose earth about the tree with a hoe. No more can now bend the trees about so as to break the tender rootlets as fast as formed. If trees are planted when soil is very wet, the pounding must be omitted until in working order to prevent baking; planted in this way and thoroughly cultivated with plow and hoe every week evergreens seldom fail to give abundant satisfaction. A heavy mulch July 1st and the are all right for the season.

For wind-breaks a single row of pines or spruces, eight feet apart, or a double row ten feet each, the two rows breaking joints, will, in a few years, become a living wall.

Use Scotch Pine, White Spruce, Norway Spruce, and White Pine for high screens, and Arbor Vitae or Red Cedar for low ones.

ARUCARIA IMBRICATA—"Monkey Puzzle" Tree, 1½ feet.....	\$2.6
CYPRESS—Lawson's, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.0
CYPRESS—Dwarf grafted, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.5
CEDRUS DEODRA—2 feet.....	1.5
JUNIPER—English, Irish, Swedish, 2 feet.....	1.5
RETINOSPORA PLUMOSUS—1½ feet.....	1.0
RETINOSPORA PLUMOSUS AUREA—"Japanese Gold".....	1.5
SPRUCE—"Norway" 1 to 2 feet.....	.50
SPRUCE—"Colorado Blue," per foot.....	1.00
COTTONEASTER HORIZONTAL—Evergreen, berries red.....	.35
DAPHNE ODORATA—Pink, white.....	1.00
EUNONYMUS—Variegated leaved, assorted.....	.50
BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS—"Tree box," evergreen.....	.50 cents to 1.00
BUXUS NANA—Dwarf, for edging, per 100.....	5.00
KALMIA LATIFOLIA—"Mountain Laurel," ea.....	1.50
LAURUS CERASUS—English Laurel.....	.50 cents to 1.00
RHODODENDRON—Native and seedling.....	1.00
RHODODENDRON—Grafted, named varieties.....	2.00
LAURESTINUS—White flowers in spring.....	.50 cents to 1.00
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—1½ feet.....	1.00
HOLLY—English; grafted; plain green; 1 foot.....	1.00
HOLLY—Variegated foliage; 1 foot.....	1.50
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—Hardy; cream colored flowers.....	.50

ARBOR VITAE (Pyramidalis)—A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper, and grows in a perfect column. Largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is perhaps the most valuable Arbor Vitae in cultivation.

HEMLOCK—An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

PINE, AUSTRIAN or BLACK—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

PINE, SCOTCH—Is one of the most rapid growers while young, one of the best for shelter planting in the West. It will make the best windbreak in the least time of any; it is a very valuable species.

PINE, WHITE—One of the best evergreens. The foliage is a warm, light green, often with a bluish tinge. The leaves, in fives, are three or four inches long, soft and delicate fragrant. It does not grow as rapidly the first few years as some, but after being planted eight or ten years it is the most rapid grower of all our evergreens.

SPRUCE, COLORADO BLUE—This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, and during a temperature of 45 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. One of the hardiest evergreens and the most beautiful in color and outline. "This is the king of spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinnor among the gems of the Rockies."

SPRUCE, NORWAY—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, exceeding picturesque and beautiful. One of the best evergreens for windbreaks.

SPRUCE, WHITE—A tall tree with compact branches and light green foliage. Very handsome.

WHEN TO SPRAY.

APPLE TREES—For prevention of leaf blight, spraying with Bordeaux mixture or Ammoniacal Carbonate of Copper as soon as the leaves are full grown. To destroy aphids or plant lice, spray with kerosene emulsion as soon as the pests appear. To destroy the codling moth, canker worm and curculio, spray with Arsenate of Lead 1 lb. to fifty gallons of water as soon after the blossoms fall.

CURRANTS—Treatment same as recommended for the apple.

PEARS—The pear slug can easily be destroyed by spraying with Arsenate of Lead 1 lb. to fifty gallons of water, or with kerosene emulsion, as soon as the slug begins operation. Pear and quince blight can be destroyed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. The codling moth and curculio should be treated same as recommended for apple trees.

FOR GRAPE ROT AND MILDEW—Use Bordeaux Mixture.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES—To destroy the worms, spray with powdered Hellebore, one ounce in three gallons of water, as soon as the worms appear. To destroy the yellow aphid, spray with kerosene emulsion early in the season. To prevent mildew use one-half ounce of potassium sulphide to one gallon of water.

FORMULAS.

KEROSENE EMULSION—In making kerosene emulsion for spraying trees for lice, be sure and follow the correct method. Dissolve in two quarts of water, one quart of soft soap or one-fourth pound of hard soap by heating to the boiling point, then add one pint of kerosene oil and stir violently for from three to five minutes. This may be done by using a common force pump and putting the end of the hose back into the mixture again. This mixes the oil permanently, so that it will never separate, and it may be diluted easily at pleasure. This mixture should be diluted to twice its bulk with water or about fourteen times as much water as kerosene. The kerosene emulsion is successful in destroying cattle lice and sheep ticks, as well as all varieties of plant lice.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Eight pounds of sulphate of copper are dissolved in six gallons of water. In another vessel four pounds of fresh lime are slacked in six gallons of water, after the latter solution has cooled, slowly turn it into the other solution and add ten gallons of water. This, when all is thoroughly mixed and strained is ready for use. In straining this mixture, reject all of the lime sediment using only the clear liquid. Strain the white-wash through a coarse gunny sack stretched over the head of a barrel.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION—Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water. When it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. Use for fungous diseases.

Any of the Agricultural Experimental Stations will furnish bulletins so arranged that the grower may see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.



A BIT OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE



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